

AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol. VII.

WASHINGTON, N. C. JULY 20, 1821.—PUBLISHED BY JOHN M. VILLIERS

No. 317

AN ADDRESS.

Delivered at the request of a Committee of the Citizens of Washington, on the occasion of reading the Declaration of Independence, on the Fourth of July, 1821.

BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1821.

SIR: The Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of this day, in presenting to you their unfeigned thanks for the patriotic and able Address which you have obliged them by delivering, solicit the favor of you to furnish them with a copy of it, for publication in a form suited to its merits.

J. P. VAN NESS,
FONTAINE MAURY,
JOSEPH GILES J.,
JAMES M. VARNUM,
ARCH. HENDERS N.

Hon. J. Q. ADAMS.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1821.

GENTLEMEN: In placing at your disposal a copy of the Address yesterday delivered in compliance with your invitation, I avail myself of the occasion of expressing through you, to my fellow Citizens, the assurance of my gratitude for the indulgence with which it was received.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

To the Committee of Arrangements, &c.

ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS

Until within a few days preceding that which we have again assembled to commemorate, our Fathers, the people of this Union, had constituted a portion of the British nation; a nation renowned in Arts and Arms, who from a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, had extended their dominion over considerable parts of every quarter of the Globe. Governed themselves by a race of kings, whose title to sovereignty had originally been founded in conquest, spell-bound for a succession of ages under that portentous system of despotism and of superstition which, in the name of the meek and humble Jesus, had been spread over the Christian world, the history of this nation had, for a period of seven hundred years, from the days of the Conquest till our own, exhibited a conflict almost continual, between the oppressions of power and the claims of right. In the theories of the Crown and the Mitre man had no rights. Neither the body nor the soul of the individual was his own. From the impenetrable gloom of this intellectual darkness, and the deep degradation of this servitude, the British nation had partially emerged. The martyrs of religious freedom had consumed to ashes at the stake the champions of temporal liberty had bowed their heads upon the scaffold; and the spirits of many a bloody day had left their earthly vesture upon the field of battle, and soared to plead the cause of Liberty before the throne of Heaven. The people of Britain, through long ages of civil war, had extorted from their tyrants not acknowledgments, but grants, of right. With this concession they had been content to stop in the progress of human improvement. They received their freedom as a donation from their sovereigns; they appealed for their privileges to a sign manual and a seal; they held their title to liberty, like their title to lands, from the bounty of a man; and in their moral and political chronology, the great charter of Runny Mead was the beginning of the world.

From the earliest ages of their recorded history, the inhabitants of the British Islands have been distinguished for their intelligence and their spirit. How much of these two qualities, the fountains of all amelioration in the condition of men, was stifled by these two principles of suberviency to ecclesiastical usurpation, and of holding rights as the donation of kings, this is not the occasion to enquire.

Of their tendency to falsify the vigor and enervate the faculties of man, all philosophical reasoning, and all actual experience, concur in testimony.

These principles, however, were not peculiar to the people of Britain. They were the delusions of all Europe, still the most enlightened and most improvable portion of the earth. The temporal chain was riveted upon the people of Britain by the Conquest. Their spiritual fetters were forged by subtlety working upon superstition. Baneful as the effect of these prin-

ciples was, they could not forever extinguish the light of reason in the human mind. The discovery of the Mariner's Compass was soon followed by the extension of intercourse between nations the most distant, and which, without that light beaming in darkness to guide the path of man over the boundless waste of waters, could never have been known to each other. The invention of Printing and the composition of Gunpowder, which revolutionized at once the art and science of war, and relations of peace; the revelation of India to Vasco de Gama, and the disclosure to Columbus of the American hemisphere, all resulted from the incomprehensible energies of the human intellect, bound and crippled as it was by the double cords of ecclesiastical imposture and political oppression. To these powerful agents in the progressive improvement of our species, Britain can lay no claim. For them the children of men are indebted to Italy, to Germany, to Portugal and to Spain. All these improvements, however, consisted in successive researches into the properties and modifications of external nature. The Religious Reformation was an improvement in the science of mind; an improvement in the intercourse of man with his Creator, and in his acquaintance with himself. It was an advance in the knowledge of his duties and his rights. It was a step in the progress of man in comparison with which the Magnet and Gunpowder, the wonders of either India, nay, the Printing Press itself, were but the paces of a pigmy to the stride of a giant. If to this step of human advancement Germany likewise lays claim in the person of Martin Luther, or in the earlier but less fecund martyrdom of John Huss, England may point to her Wickliffe as a yet more primitive vindicator of the same righteous cause, and may insist on the glory of having contributed her share to the improvement of the moral condition of man.

The corruptions and usurpations of the Church were the immediate objects of these reformers; but, at the foundation of all their exertions, there was a single, plain, and almost self-evident principle—that man has a right to the exercise of his own reason. It was this principle which the sophistry and rapacity of the Church had obscured and obliterated; and which the intestine divisions of the same Church itself first restored. The triumph of reason was the result of inquiry and discussion. Centuries of deluding wars have succeeded, and oceans of human blood have flowed for the final establishment of this principle; but it was from the darkness of the Cloister that the first spark was emitted, and from the arches of an University has it first kindled into day. From the discussion of religious rights and duties, the transition to that of the political and civil relations of men with one another, was natural and unavoidable; in both, the reformers were met by the weapons of temporal power. At the same glance of reason, the tiara would have fallen from the brow of priesthood, and the despotic sceptre would have departed from the hand of royalty, but for the sword by which they were protected—that sword which, like the flaming sword of the Cherubim, turned every way to debar access to the tree of life.

The double against the oppressors of the Church and State was too appalling for the vigor, or too comprehensive for the faculties of the reformers of the European Continent. In Britain alone was it undertaken, and in Britain but partially succeeded.

It was in the midst of that fermentation of the human intellect which brought right and power, indirect and deadly conflict with each other, that the rival crowns of the two portions of the British Island were united on the same head. It was then that, released from the manacles of ecclesiastical domination, the minds of men began to investigate the foundations of civil government! But the mass of the nation surveyed the fabric of their institutions as it existed in fact. It had been founded in conquest; it had been cemented in servitude, and so broken and moulded had been the minds of this brave and intelligent people to their actual condition, that instead of solving civil society into its first elements in search of their rights, they looked back only to conquest as the origin of their liberties; and claimed their rights but as donations from their kings.

This faking assertion of freedom is not chargeable indeed upon the whole nation. There were spirits capable of tracing civil government to its foundation in the moral and physical nature of man; but conquest and servitude were so man-

gled up in every particle of the social existence of the nation, that they had become vitally necessary to them, as a portion of the fluid, itself destructive of life, indispensably blended with the atmosphere in which we live.

Fellow-Citizens, it was in the heat of this war of moral elements, which brought one Stuart to the block, and hurled another from his throne, that our forefathers sought refuge from its fury in the then wilderness of this Western World.

They were willing exiles from a country dearer to them than life. But they were the exiles of liberty and of conscience, dearer to them even than their country. They came too with *Charters* from their kings; for, even in removing to another hemisphere, they "cast, longing, lingering looks behind," and were anxious retaining ties of connection with their country, which, in the solemn compact of a charter, they hoped by the corresponding links of allegiance and protection to preserve.

But, to their sense of right, the charter was only the ligament between them their country, and their king. Transported to a new world, they had relations with one another, and relations with the aboriginal inhabitants of the country to which they came, for which no royal charter could provide. The first settlers of the Plymouth colony, at the eve of landing from their ship, therefore, bound themselves together by a written covenant; and, immediately after landing, purchased from the Indian natives the right of settlement upon the soil.

This was a social compact formed upon the elementary principles of civil society, in which conquest and servitude had no part. The plough of brutal force was entirely cast off; all was voluntary; all was unbiassed consent; all was the agreement of soul with soul.

Other colonies were successively founded, and other charters granted, until, in the compass of a century and a half, thirteen distinct British Provinces peopled the Atlantic shores of the North American continent with two millions of freemen, possessing by their charters the rights of British subjects, and nurtured, by their position and education, in the more comprehensive and original doctrines of human rights. From their infancy they had been treated by the parent state with neglect, harshness, and injustice. Their charters had often been disregarded and violated; their commerce restricted and shackled; their interests wantonly or spitefully sacrificed; so that the hand of the parent had been scarcely ever felt, but in the alternate application of whips and scorpions.

When, in spite of all these persecutions by the natural vigor of their constitution, they were just attaining the maturity of political manhood, a British Parliament, in contempt of the clearest maxims of natural equity, in defiance of the fundamental principle upon which British freedom itself had been cemented with British blood; on the naked unblushing allegation of absolute and uncontrollable power, undertook, by their act, to levy, without representation and without consent, taxes upon the people of America, for the benefit of the people of Britain. This enormous project of public robbery was no sooner made known than it excited throughout the colonies one general burst of indignant resistance. It was abandoned, reasserted and resumed, until fleets and armies were transported, to record, in the characters of fire, famine, and desolation, the transatlantic wisdom of British legislation, and the tender mercies of British consanguinity.

Fellow citizens, I am speaking of days long past. Ever faithful to the sentiment proclaimed in the paper which I am about to present once more to your memory of the past, and to your forecast of the future, you will hold the people of Britain, as you hold the rest of mankind—Enemies in war, in peace Friends. The conflict for Independence is now itself but a record of history. The resentments of that age may be buried in oblivion. The stoutest hearts which then supported the tug of war are cold under the cold of the valley. My purpose is to rekindle no angry passion from its embers; but this annual solemn perusal of the instrument which proclaimed to the world the causes of your existence as a nation, is not without its just and useful purpose.

The Declaration of Independence—read, on this occasion, from the original, which is in the office of the Department of State.

It is no by the yearly reiteration of the wrongs endured by your fathers, nor by the departed Tyranny; it is not to draw from their dread abode the frailties of an unfortunate monarch who now sleeps with his fathers, and the sufferings of whose latter days may have atoned at the bar of Divine Mercy for the sins which the accusing Angel will read from this scroll to his charge; it is not to exult in the great moral triumph by which the Supreme Governor of the world crowned the cause of your country with success. No, the purpose for which you listen with reformed and never languishing delight to the reading of this paper is of a purer and more exalted cast. It is galled with no vindictive recollections. It is degraded by no rankling resentments. It is inflated with no vain and idle exultation of victory. The Declaration of Independence, in its primary purport, was merely an *accidental* state paper. It was a solemn exposition to the world, of the causes which had compelled the people of a small portion of the British empire to cast off the allegiance, and renounce the protection of the British king; and to dissolve their social connexion with the British people. In the annals of the human race, the separation of one people into two is an event of no uncommon occurrence. The successful resistance of a people against oppression, to the downfall of the tyrant, and of tyranny itself, is the lesson of many an age, and of almost every clime. It lives in the venerable records of Holy Writ. It beams in the brightest pages of profane history. The names of Pharaoh and Moses, of Tarquin and Junius Brutus, of Geisler and Tell, of Christiern and Gusavos Vasa, of Philip of Austria and William of Orange, stand in long array through the vista of Time, like the Spirit of Evil and the Spirit of Good, in embattled opposition to each other, from the mouldering ages of antiquity to the recent memory of our fathers, and from the burning plains of Palestine to the polar frost of Scandinavia. For the independence of North America, there were ample and sufficient causes in the laws of moral and physical nature. The *ius cogens* of human nature is compatible with the essential purposes of civil government, only when the condition of the subordinate state is, from its weakness, incompetent to its own protection. Is the greatest moral purpose of civil government the administration of justice? And, if justice has been truly defined the constant and perpetual will of securing to every one his right, how absurd and impracticable is that form of polity in which the dispenser of justice is in one quarter of the globe, and he to whom justice is to be dispensed is in another; where moons revolve and oceans roll between the order and its execution; where time and space must be annihilated to secure to every one his right. The tie of colonial subjection may suit the relations between a great naval power and the settlers of a small and remote island in the incipient stages of society; but was it possible for British intelligence to imagine, or British sense of justice to desire, that through the boundless ages of time, the swarming myriads of freemen, who were to civilize the wilderness, and fill with human life the solitudes of this immense continent, should receive the mandates of their earthly destinies from a council chamber at St. James's or bow forever in submission to the omnipotence of St. Stephen's Chapel? Are the essential purposes of civil government to administer to the wants, and to fortify the infirmities of solitary man? To unite the sinews of numberless arms, and combine the counsels of multitudes of minds, for the promotion of the well being of all? The first moral element, then, of this composition is sympathy between the members of which it consists; the second is sympathy between the giver and the receiver of the law.

The sympathies of men begin with the affections of domestic life. They are rooted in the natural relations of husband and wife, of parent and child, of brother and sister; thence they spread through the social and moral propinquities of the neighbor and friend, to the broader and more complicated relations of countryman and fellow citizen; culminating only with the circumference of the globe which we inhabit, in the co-extensive charities incident to the common nature of man. To each of these relations, different degrees of sympathy are allotted by the ordinaances of nature. The sympathies of domestic life are not more sacred and obligatory, but closer and more powerful than those of neighborhood and friendship.

It was then, fifteen months after the
 food of Lexington and Banker's Hill, af-
 ter Charlestown and Falmouth, fired by
 British hands, were but heaps of ashes,
 after the ear of the adder had been turned
 to two successive applications to the
 throne; after two successive appeals to the
 people of Britain, as friends, countrymen,

arred about Bowler's & Smith's wharves, g

...the munitions of war at that place—and that the surrender of the province would not be made to the American government before the 20th instant. From


performed at this Office.



WASHINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1824.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

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WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES.	From D. S. to D. C.
Bacon	lb. 5 36
Butter	30 35
Bees-Wax	30 38
Brandy, French	gal. 2 50
do. Apple	60
do. Peach	1
Corn	bush 30 60
Meal	65 70
Peas	75
Cotton	lb. 11 12
Coffee	30 35
Cordage	13 15
Flour	bbl. 5 30
Flax Seed	bus. 40 90
Gin, Holland	gal. 1 25
Pine Scantling	M. 6 8
Plank	8
Flooring Boards	14 15
Shingles, 22 inch	1 50 2
Staves, W. O. hhd.	16
do. R. O. do.	8 10
do. W. O. bbl.	8 10
Heading, W. O. hhd.	20
Lard	lb. 6 8
Molasses	gal. 32 35
Tar	bbl. 1 25
Pitch	1 10 1 30
Rosin	1 10
Turpentine	1 75 1 80
do. Spirits	gal. 30 38
do. bbl.	8 10
Rum Jamaica	gal. 1 25 1 30
do. W. I.	1 10
do. America	42 45
Salt, Alum	bus. 80
do. Fine	70
Sugar, Loaf	lb. 25 30
do. Lump	20
do. Brown	10 12
Tobacco (manuf.)	cwt. 12 20
Whiskey	gal. 40 45

TO THE FREE VOTERS OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUFORT.

GENTLEMEN, The time is now approaching when you will be called on to select two Commoners and one Senator to represent you in the next General Assembly. As such, through the solicitations of my friends, I tender you my services to represent you in the House of Commons for the next General Assembly. Should I meet with your suffrages, my best endeavors will be exerted in your behalf—my political sentiments are well known to be Republican.

H. S. LATHAM.

For Sale,

LOW FOR CASH,



A few Hhds. W. I. RUM,
16 do. its quality MOLASSES
WM. WORSLEY.

28th June, 1821—1314

THE Subscriber has taken the Brick House on the corner, opposite John G. Blount's, and will accommodate Travellers and Boarders on moderate terms.
JOHN SELBY, Jun.
Washington, April 26, 1821

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Slade Pearce, late of Beaufort County, deceased. Hereby gives Public Notice to all persons having demands against the Estate of the said Slade Pearce, to present them properly authenticated for payment, within the time required by an Act of Assembly entitled "an Act concerning proving Wills and granting letters of Administration, and to prevent frauds in the management of estates," otherwise they will be barred of recovery by the operation of said Act. And those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence whatever can be shown.
RICHARD GRIST, Esq.
June 8, 1821—6w311

taken up and Committed

to the Jail of Beaufort county on the 31st ult. a negro boy named

ARTHUR;

22 inches high, about 18 years old, made and very black, says he belongs to James Harvel of Cumberland county, N. C. and states that he left his master in September last.

The owner is requested to come for and prove property, pay charges and take away.

STEPHEN OWENS, Jnr.
June 15, 1821—1318

BLANKS.

FULL supply of these Blanks mostly in use, will be kept constantly for sale at Store formerly occupied by Thomas Burt, near Gallagher's Tavern.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Washington, D. C. July 1st, 1821, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

A. The President or Secretary of the Athenaeum Society, Noah Asby or Peter Eloy, Alden & Wilson, Isaac Arnold, William Austin.

B. Jupiter Bonner, W. G. Boyd, Elijah Barlow 2, James A. Byrne, Carleton Burt, Noah Bell, Allen Burton.

C. James Clifford, William Clark, Sally Clark, John S. Coffin, Patrick Collins.

D. Norton Dickerson, Simmons Davis 2.

E. William Ellms, William E. Edwards.

F. Hamilton Fulton.

G. Margaret Green, George Gillespy, Hosey Gahard, John Garitt, Grant, Rachel Ginn.

H. James R. Hooker, Richard Hall, Alfred Hopkins, Joell Hopkins, George Hill, Joseph S. Holmes 2, Hans Hardison, Jacob D. Harrington, Richard Hynes 3.

I. Coldby Ives.

L. Samuel Lawton, Stephen Little, William L. Lavender.

M. Thomas D. Mason, Hiram A. Mead, James Murphy, Christopher S. Mooring, Elah Mebons.

N. Liffy Nickerson, Neale & Myers, Wm. Norfleet.

P. Ward Post, Ephraim Pearce.

R. William Ross, William Row, David Rice Wiley Rea, William Reel, Rosco.

S. Robert S. Smith 3, Daniel Shaw, Swain Swift.

T. W. B. Tunstall.

V. Hugh Vallotin.

W. Daniel Webb, Jane Wilcox, John Winslow 2, Jasper Wolard, Henry B. Winslow, Richard Williams.

Persons enquiring for any of the above Letters, will please ask for advertised Letters or they may not get them.

JOHN GALLAGHER, P. M.
761pds315

Five dollars reward.

WAS stolen on Wednesday night last, a plain second hand Silver Slop Watch, with gold hands. The above reward will be given whoever will leave her at the Printing Office—and no questions asked.
July 6, 1821.—3w315R. R.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.

Office of the Commissioners,
Washington 14th June, 1821.

THE Commissioners, appointed under the 11th article of the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, concluded at Washington, on the 22d day of February, 1819, to ascertain the full amount and validity of the claims mentioned, or referred to, in the said Treaty, being organized as a Board, according to the provisions of the Treaty and the act of Congress in that case made and provided, have passed the following orders; of which, all those interested will be pleased to take notice.

"Ordered. That all persons having claims under the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, concluded at Washington, on the 22d day of February, 1819, which are to be received by this Commission, do file a memorial of the same with the Secretary of the Board; to the end that they may be hereafter duly examined and the validity and amount thereof decided upon, according to the suitable and authentic testimony concerning the same, which may be then required. The said memorial must be addressed to this Board; must set forth, particularly and minutely, the various facts and circumstances whence the right to prefer such claim is derived; and must be verified by the affidavit of the claimant.

"And, in order that claimants may be informed of what is now considered by the Commission as essential to be averred and established before any such memorial can be received by this Board, it is further—

"Ordered. That each claimant shall declare, in his said memorial, for and in behalf of whom the said claim is preferred; and whether the amount thereof, and of every part thereof, if allowed, does now, and at the time when the said claim arose, and belong solely & absolutely to the said claimant, or to any other, and, if any other, what

And in cases of claims preferred for the benefit of any other than the claimant the memorial to be exhibited must further set forth, when, why, and by what means, such other has become entitled to the amount of any part of the amount of the said claim. —The memorial, required to be exhibited by all claimants, must also set forth, and certainly declare, whether the claimant, as well as any other for whose benefit the claim is preferred, is now, & at the time when the said claim arose was, a citizen of the United States of America—where he is now, and at the time the said claim arose was, do indelicate—and, if any, what change of domicile has since taken place. —The said memorial must also set forth, whether the claimant, or any other who may have been at any time entitled to the amount claimed, or any part thereof, hath ever received any, and if any, what sum of money, or other equivalent or indemnification, for the loss or injury sustained, satisfaction for which is therein asked.

"And that time may be allowed to claimants, to prepare and file the memorials above mentioned; it is further

"Ordered. That when this Board shall adjourn to day, it will adjourn to meet again on the 10th day of September next; at which time it will proceed to decide whether any memorials which may have been filed with the Secretary, in pursuance of the above orders, shall be received for examination.

"Ordered. That a copy of these proceedings be published by the Secretary of the Board, in all the public Gazettes in which the laws of the United States are usually printed."

Those Editors, who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to insert this notice in their respective papers once a week, until the 10th day of September next, and forward their accounts to the Secretary, immediately thereafter.

By Order, T. WATKINS,
Secretary to the Commission Under the 11th article of the Florida Treaty.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause certain Lands of the United States to be offered for sale; viz:

Therefore, I JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Wooster in Ohio, in the first Monday in June next, for the sale of the thirteen sections of land in the District of Wooster, heretofore reserved for the use of certain persons of the Delaware tribe of Indians, and subsequently ceded to the United States.

At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-seven townships, viz:

Townships 1 and 2, north, of ranges 9, 10, and 11. 1, 2, 4, 7, 4, range 12. 1 to 8, range 13 & 14.

At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-five townships, viz:

Townships 1 to 8, north, of range 15. 1, 2, 7, ranges 16 & 17. 1, 2, and 3, range 18.

At Lima, in Ohio, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale twenty-six townships, viz:

Townships 1 to 8, south, of range 5. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, 5. 1 to 8, 7. 1 to 6, 8.

At Vincennes, in Indiana, on the third Monday in June next, for the sale of lands belonging to the United States, in the tract set apart for the location of private claims, by an Act, entitled "An act, respecting the claims to land in the Indiana territory and state of Ohio," passed on the 31st of April, 1806.

At Brookville, in Indiana, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty four townships, viz:

Townships 10 to 16, of ranges 3 and 3. 13 16, 4 and 3.

At the same place, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty townships viz:

Townships 15, 16, and 17, in ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11. 13 and 16, in range 12.

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, in Missouri, on the first Monday of September next, for the sale of thirty four townships, viz:

Townships 30, 31, 32, and 33, in ranges 7 to 14E. 31 and 32, 15E.

At the seat of government, in the territory of Arkansas, on the third Monday in September next, for the sale of twenty one townships, viz:

Townships 3, 7, 9, & 10 S. in range 19 West. 3 to 10, 20. 6 to 9, 21. 8 to 14, 22.

At Washington, in Mississippi, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of any lands which are surveyed in the District

west of Pearl river, which have not heretofore been offered for sale.

At St. Stephens, in Alabama, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of such tracts of land in township eight, of ranges 1 and 2 west, and in township 6, of range 5 west, and sundry other tracts of land in the District east of Pearl river, which have not been heretofore offered for sale.

At Huntsville, in Alabama, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of the islands in the Tennessee river, and of sundry detached fractions in townships 6, 8, and 7, of range 1 east, bordering on the Cherokee boundary line, which have not been heretofore offered for sale.

At Tuscaloosa, in Alabama, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty two townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 22, in ranges 1 and 2 east. 18 20, in range 3.

At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty three townships, viz:

Townships 15, 16, 17, & 18, of range 4 east. 15 and 16, 18. 15 to 23, 18 & 20.

At the same place, on the third Monday in September next, for the sale of twenty four townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 22, of range 3 west. 22, 4 and 5. 13 21, 6 and 7.

At the same place, on the third Monday in October next, for the sale of twenty one townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 6, 9, & 10 west. At the same place, on the third Monday in November next, for the sale of twenty four townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 11, 12, and 13 W. 15, 16, and 17, 14.

At the same place, on the third Monday in December next, for the sale of twenty five townships, viz:

Townships 13 to 21, in range 14 west. 15, 21, 15, 16, & 17.

Each sale will commence with the lowest number of lot or section, township, and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

The lands reserved by law for the use of schools or for other purposes, will as usual be reserved from sale.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of April, in the year 1821.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States will insert the above once a week till the first day of August next, and send their accounts to the General Land Office for payment.

1 Aug.—306.

25 dollars reward.

RANAWAY about the 10th of June, my negro man GEORGE, about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very black complexion, and has remarkably large white eyes. George was formerly the property of Doct. T. A. Cabarrus, subsequently the property of Mr. Benjamin Runyon, and recently purchased by me from him. George is probably lurking about Edenton, where he was raised, and I understand, has a sister who was emancipated by the late A. Cabarrus.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of, and delivery of the above negro to me, or secured in any Jail, so that I get him again.

JOHN MYERS

Bellefont, near Washington, Beaufort County, 20th Nov. 1820—1287

Notarial Notice

THE Subscriber having been appointed by his Excellency the Governor,

NOTARY PUBLIC

For the Town of Washington and County of Beaufort—

And having taken the requisite oaths for his qualification, hereby tenders his services to the public in the various duties pertaining to the Office. He flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may honor him with their commands.

Charges, moderate.

JOHN McWILLIAMS.

THE FOLLOWING

BLANKS

are constantly kept on hand, and for sale at the Printing Office.

Powers of Attorney; Bills of Lading neatly printed in the Letter form; common do. Sheriff's Bills of Sale and Deeds; Deeds of Conveyance from one individual to another; Coasting Manifests; Bills of Sale for vessels (Registered and Enrolled); Attachments; Bonds; Vouchers; Seamen's Articles, &c.

POETRY.

From the Baltimore Telegraph.

We publish with much pleasure the beautiful lines below. We love that warm enthusiastic American feeling which inspires the author, and speaks in every line. As long as such patriotic sentiments are at home among Americans, so long will "Our soaring Eagle to the world," "Proclaim—COLUMBIA WILL BE FREE!"

[COMMUNICATED]

FOURTH OF JULY.

When Freedom wrap'd in clouds of night,
Wept for a world in slavery chain'd!
She spied the day star's glimmering light
Arising o'er the western Main.

"Hail little star!" (the goddess cried)
"Thou' feeble now that ray of thine;
Yet soon a Nation's boast and pride
Thou in meridian blaze shalt shine!"

Then straight on Eagle pinions strong
She cross'd Atlantic's foaming wave—
Crying, "Columbia, thou wert born
To be my empire or my grave!"

Columbia's Sons oppress'd by pow'r,
(A small but a determined band,)
Hail'd with a rapturous joy the hour,
Welcomed the goddess to their land!

Bold, they declared, "we will be free!
And burst oppression's galling chain!
Nor bend to tyranny's decree—
But our just rights, our laws maintain!"

Their chosen Chief, Great WASHINGTON,
Led forth their forces to the field—
They bravely fought, their cause they
WORE;
And tyrants to the freemen yield!

Our stars and stripes now deck the wave
Of every ocean, ev'ry sea!
Our soaring Eagle to the World
Proclaims, "Columbia will be free!"

Then let the breeze trumpet sound,
And bid our loudest cannon roar!
The martial drum and music sweet—
Re-echo wide from shore to shore.

To hail this day, forever dear!
The day when freedom's star arose—
The day, when Patriots, void of fear,
Hur'd bold defiance at their foes!

LIFE.

Our life is nothing but a winter's day,
Some break their fast and go away;
Others stay dinner, and depart full fed—
The longest age but ups and goes to bed.
He's most in debt, who lingers out the
day:
Who dies betimes has less and less to pay.

New York, July 7.

Latest from England.

The ship Cortes, Capt. De Cost, arrived here yesterday in 24 days from Liverpool. The Editor of the National Advocate has received by the conveyance, London papers of 6th, and Liverpool of the 9th June. The Cortes sailed on the 10th, being Sunday. The Editor returns his thanks to Capt. Crocker of the ship Ann, arrived at Liverpool, for his polite attention in transmitting late London papers.

The revolution in Turkey appears to be rapidly progressing. An article dated June 12, states, that the Greeks were worsted in the onset at Patras, but they afterwards obtained possession of the Castle of Lepanto, and drove the Turks from the place. For three days it was a prey to flames and blood. The Archbishop unexpectedly advanced at the head of a considerable force, repulsed the Turks, and drove them into the fort, amidst the cries of "Respect to Consuls; and the Christians; Death to the Musselmans."

A Greek Monk, named Gregory, at the head of 6,000 Greeks and Albanians, made himself master of the Isle of Corinthus, while inhabitants of Napoli de Romania took the town of Argos, and the Mainotes led on by an ex-Russian Major and a Captain, obtained possession of Mistra and Bordonis. In every part of the Greek islands, in fact, the cause of the Sultan seems to be at the lowest ebb.

The Ambassadors of Russia & Austria, at Constantinople, are said to have transmitted despatches to their respective sovereigns, relative to the atrocities committed in that capital, especially with relation to the horrid murder of the Patriarch.

A corps of 3000 Janissaries, in ascending the Bosphorus, burnt and pillaged all the houses, without distinction, belonging to the Turks and Greeks. The Councillor of the Russian Embassy only saved his property by throwing handfuls of gold to the barbarians, who had pierced the Russian flag with balls.

In Asiatic Turkey, the native Christians

have suddenly & almost universally sought refuge in the mountains. The Franks and European merchants of Smyrna have sought shelter on board their vessels, with their most valuable effects. The Turks set fire to the Grand Bazaar of the Jews in that city.

Prince Ypsilanti has been joined by Prince Cantacuzena, a descendant of the Greek Emperors. His brother Demetrius is in Odessa. Ali Rhyas, a banished Vizier, has been appointed to act against the Greeks of the Morea.

Information had been received at Paris, which was generally believed, that Ypsilanti is master of the Adrianople, and was preparing to march against the Capitol of Turkey.

The army of Espiras is marching upon Thessaly. The 30,000 men sent by the Grand Turks for their reduction are almost entirely destroyed.

The New Grand Vizier, Benderli Ali had scarcely been installed before a firman of the Grand Signior exiled him to Cyprus his administration having lasted only ten days.

A letter from Leghorn, of the 19th May states that the Greeks are arming a great number of cruisers in the Archipelago against the Ottomans. They have more than 300 vessels which are spread over the Archipelago, and are said to have captured a Turkish frigate and three brigues. They are much enraged against the English, who are suspected of having given information to the Turks, so as to have frustrated some revolts, particularly in the affair of Patras.

The number of Greeks murdered in Constantinople amounts to thousands. The furious people cut off the head of their victims with the greatest indifference.

The populous town Larissa, in Macedonia, is stated to have fallen into the hands of the Greeks, and that they have cut the throats of all the inhabitants.

It is stated, on the authority of advices from Constantinople, of the 27th of April, that that capital had become more tranquil than the Porte had forbidden all persons, excepting the military, to have arms, and that the Christian subjects were ordered to keep the shops open. All letters of protection or naturalization in Foreign States given by Foreign Ambassadors or Consuls are declared void, and every native of Turkey is enjoined to declare himself a subject of the Sublime Porte.

The foreign Ministers accredited to the Porte, not deeming themselves safe in the capital, on account of the excesses committed by the armed populace, have embarked for the town of Buyukdere, a town situated upon the Bosphorus.

In consequence of hostilities between the Greeks and Turks, Russian and Austrian cordons of observations have been formed on the frontiers of Turkey.

A camp of 12,000 men is about to be formed in the vicinity of Madrid, and that capital is now under the orders of Gen. Morillo.

The subjects of Sardinia and the Two Sicilies, who had taken part in the late disturbances, are said to be flocking into Catalonia, in Spain.

Tranquility is said to be perfectly restored in the kingdom of Naples.

The king of Naples entered his capital on the 6th of April, when he issued a proclamation in which he alluded to numerous "crimes" that had taken place. A commission had been appointed to investigate the conduct of all persons connected with the Navy during the revolution.

Some disturbances are said to have recently broken out in Calabria, but they had been quelled, and several Carbonari shot.

M. Pozzo di Borgo, the Russian Ambassador to the court of France, has returned from Laybach to Paris.

M. Lavalette, having received the pardon of the King has returned to Paris.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Warsaw on the 20th of May, on his way to St. Petersburg.

It is stated in the Madrid papers of the 25th May, that government had decided "to send to America the two infants, Don Carlos and Don Francisco de Paulo, one for the north, and the other for the south part of the country."

The Spanish government had granted an annual pension to General Pepe. All the Neapolitan refugees are heartily welcomed at Madrid.

It is stated that a change of Ministers had taken place in England. Sidmouth, Harrowby and Melville are said to have resigned, and that Canning is to fill one of their places. A mere turn out of men; the same system will be preserved.

It is now announced that the coronation of George IV. is to take place on the 10th of July. It is added, that he will necessarily visit Ireland on being crowned. Lord Milton has given notice in the House of Commons that he would bring in a bill for the repeal of the duty on foreign wool.

The venerable Maj. Cartwright has been sentenced by the court of King's Bench, to pay a fine of £100, and Mr. Wooler to 15 days in Warwick jail, for having conveyed and attended a meet-

ing at Birmingham, for the purpose of returning S. C. Woolsey to Parliament.

The forged mitigation punishment bill was lost in the house of Commons by a majority of six. The third reading was carried; but in consequence of Lord Russell (Castlereagh) signifying his intention to oppose it after several friends of the bill had left the house, the question that "the bill do now pass" was carried in the negative. Mr. Brougham and Lord John Russell reproached this proceeding in terms of great severity.

It is said (says the Morning Herald) that when ministers recently objected, on the ground of expense, to the King's visit to Ireland and Hanover in the approaching summer, they were replied to with not a little vivacity of manner and expression, "What (said his majesty) would you shut me up a captive in a cage, to be shown or seen at your pleasure?"

From the London Courier, May 29.

DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS AT LAYBACH.

At a late hour this morning we received the Paris papers of Saturday, from which we hasten to make the following important extracts. We have neither time nor space for comment:

"LAYBACH, May 21.

"At the moment when the congress separated, the following document was published, in the name of the courts of Austria, Prussia and Russia:

"DECLARATION.

"Europe is acquainted with the motives of the resolution taken by the allied sovereigns to suppress conspiracies, and to terminate disorders, which menaced the existence of that general peace, the establishment of which had cost so many efforts & so many sacrifices.

"At the very moment when their generous objects were accomplished in the kingdom of Naples, a rebellion of a still more odious character, if possible, burst forth in Piedmont.

"Neither the ties which had, for so many generations, united the reigning house of Savoy with the people, nor the benefits of an enlightened government, administered by a wise prince, and under paternal laws, nor the sad prospect of calamities to which the country was exposed, could restrain the disaffected from their designs.

"The plan of a general subversion was prepared. In this combination against the repose of nations, the conspirators of Piedmont had their part assigned them. They were eager to perform it.

"The throne and the state were betrayed; oaths were violated; and military honor tarnished; and the contempt of every duty soon produced the scourge of every disorder.

"Every where the pestilence exhibited the same character: every where, one uniform spirit directed these fatal revolutions.

"Not being able to assign plausible motives in their justification, nor to obtain national support to maintain them, it was in false doctrines that these contrivers of anarchy sought an apology; they founded upon criminal associations, a still more criminal hope. In their eyes, the salutary supremacy of the laws was a yoke which must be destroyed. They renounced those sentiments which are inspired by a true love of one's country, and substituting, for known duties, arbitrary and undefined pretences for a universal change in the constituent principles of society, they prepared endless disasters for the world.

"The allied sovereigns saw the dangers of this conspiracy in all their full extent, but they had also discovered the real weakness of the conspirators, in spite of their veil of declamation and deceit. Experience has verified their anticipations. The resistance which legitimate authority has encountered has been useless, and crime has disappeared at the sight of the sword of justice.

"It is not to accidental causes; it is not even to the conduct of men who behaved so ill in the hour of battle, that this easy success should be attributed. It has resulted from a more consoling principle; from one more worthy of attention.

"Providence struck, with terror, the consciences of men so guilty; and the censure of the public, whose fate was compromised by the artificers of mischief, caused the arms to fall from their hands.

"Solely employed to contend with and to put down rebellion, the allied forces, far from pursuing any exclusive interest, have arrived to the aid of the people who were subjugated, and the people themselves have regarded the employment of those troops as a support in favor of their liberty, not as an aggression upon their independence. From that moment the war ceased; from that moment the states which revolution had assailed became the friendly states of those powers which never wished any thing but their tranquility and their prosperity.

"In the midst of those grave occurrences, and in a situation thus delicate, the allied sovereigns in concert with the king of the Two Sicilies and the king of Sardinia, have judged it indispensable to adopt tem-

porary measures of precaution, indicated by prudence and called for by the general good. The allied troops, whose presence was necessary for the restoration of order, have been placed in suitable positions, solely for the purpose of protecting the free exercise of legitimate authority and to assist it in preparing, under this aspect, those benefits which may efface every vestige of such portentous misfortunes.

"The justice & disinterestedness which have prevailed in the deliberations of the allied monarchs, will always continue to regulate their policy. In future, so during the past, they will ever prescribe to themselves the preservation of the independence and of the rights of each state, such as they are recognized and defined by existing treaties. The issue, even of such an alarming crisis, will, under the auspices of Providence, become the consolidation of that peace, which the enemies of the people attempted to destroy, and the stability of an order of things which will secure to nations their repose and prosperity.

"Filled with these sentiments, the allied sovereigns, in terminating the conferences at Laybach, have wished to announce to the world the principles by which they have been animated. They are determined never to abandon them; and all the friends of order will constantly see and find in their union a sure safeguard against the enterprise of anarchy.

"It is for this purpose that their imperial and royal majesties have ordered their ministers plenipotentiary to sign and publish the present declaration.

METTERNICH,
DE VINCENT,
KRUSEMARK,
NESSELRODE,
CAPO D'ISTRIA,
POZZO DI BORGO.

From an English Magazine.

POTATOES.

On the best mode of preserving Potatoes to retain their original flavor, as they have when taken from the ground. By G. WATKINS.

He proposes to pack potatoes in casks, when digging them from the ground, and filling the interstices as they are put into the casks, with sand. The cask will hold as many potatoes as it would without the sand; by this means the air is sufficiently excluded, which is very injurious to the potatoes, as is the light of the sun; they cannot be too soon secured from both. He says he took two hundred barrels to the West Indies, and on his arrival found that the potatoes had preserved their flavor and sweetness as good as when they first came out of the ground, and they were not in the slightest degree affected by the close air of the ship. This is evidently a very important, economical and commercial discovery, and ought to be made public through the country.—The common mode is to dig potatoes, and let them lay some hours in the sun to dry, which is a very injurious practice.

THE GENEROSITY OF AN OLD BACHELOR.

An economical old Bachelor in New London, fascinated with the charming look of a young lady at church, was bent on having an interview with her; he accordingly went after meeting to the place where she abode, and approached the house the back way; he met some person in the yard whom he requested to ask the lady to go out and see him at the pump; she appeared, and he very civilly asked her to go and ride with him; she partially declined, but he pressed his invitation, assuring her that he would pay ALL expenses, and it should not cost her a cent.

Music.

A HAND ORGAN with six barrels, playing sixty tunes, (Psalms, Hymns, Marches & many popular airs), just from the hands of the Workman, and pronounced by him to be in excellent order; and being large and handsome piece of furniture, would adorn the best room in any gentleman's house; for sale by the subscriber at reduced price and on accommodating terms. It may be seen at my residence at any time.

JOSEPH B. HINTON.

River shore, April 12—1833.

TERMS.

The AMERICAN RECORDER is published every Friday, at THREE dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance, or FOUR dollars if not paid within the year.—Subscribers residing out of the District, to pay year in advance.

No paper discontinued until arrearages paid, and orders to that effect either verbal or in writing, from the Subscriber, but the option of the Editor.

Advertisements not exceeding fifteen lines to be inserted at 50 cents the first time and for each continuance.

All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each column charged.